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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

## Post Office Report.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,**  
1st December, 1835.  
To the President of the United States:  
Sir: During the year ending 30th June,  
1835, the post routes of the United States cov-  
ered about one hundred and twelve thousand  
seven hundred and seventy-four miles.

In daily and less frequent trips, the mails  
were carried on these routes about 25,869,486  
miles, viz: 15,874,050 miles in four-horse  
post-coaches, and two-horse stages.

7,817,973 miles on horses and in sulkies,  
906,959 " in steamboats,  
274,504 " in railroad cars.

The number of post offices on the 30th June  
last, was ten thousand seven hundred and sev-  
enty, being an increase of fifty-four within the  
preceding year.

The system upon which the books of the  
Department have always been kept, precludes  
an exact statement of the revenue and expendi-  
ture which have accrued within any given pe-  
riod. The following is believed to be approxi-  
mately the actual income and accruing  
responsibilities, for the two last fiscal years,  
viz:

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June,  
1834 - - - \$2,833,748 34  
Compensation to  
postmasters - \$887,317 29  
Incidental expense 87,744 27  
Transportation of  
the mails 1,925,543 52  
Total expenditure - - \$2,010,605 08

Balance against the Depart-  
ment - - - \$86,855 74

Gross revenue for the year ending  
30th June, 1835 - - - \$2,092,556 66  
Compensation to  
postmasters \$945,417 84  
Incidental expenses 92,024 92  
Transportation of  
the mails 1,719,007 32  
Total expenditure - - 2,757,240 98

Balance in favor of the De-  
partment - - - \$236,206 68

In the first part of the year 1835, additional  
allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amount-  
ing, on the first of May last, to about  
\$157,000, which have since been suspended,  
and do not enter into the foregoing statement.—  
If fully admitted, they will reduce the balance  
in favor of the Department that year to about  
\$79,000.

The old books will be closed when all the  
pecuniary transactions of the Department, prior  
to first of July last, are brought upon them.—  
Statements made out from these books, and  
other data, show the condition of the Depart-  
ment on that day, to have been about as fol-  
lows, viz:

Due to contractors  
and others \$762,381 92  
Due to banks 282,000 00  
Whole debt of the Depart-  
ment - - - \$1,064,381 92  
Account due to the  
Department \$1,128,219 29  
Deduct for bad and  
doubtful debts 131,327 36  
Debt esteemed to be  
good \$906,991 93  
Cash on hand 43,589 40  
Whole available means \$1,040,681 33

Balance of debt over available  
means on 1st July last 23,700 50  
If the suspended allowances be  
added - - - 157,000 00  
It will make the debt exceed  
the available means on first  
July last \$180,700 50

The accounts of the Postmasters for the  
quarter ending 30th September last, have been  
so far examined as to show, satisfactory, that  
the increase of gross revenue over that of the  
corresponding quarter of last year, is about  
twenty per cent. The annual saving in the recent  
letting of contracts was about \$30,000. Pre-  
dicted on an average increase of revenue  
throughout the current fiscal year of ten per

cent, and on a saving of \$25,000 when the  
contracts recently let shall be executed with  
necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross  
revenue and accruing responsibilities for the  
year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the fol-  
lowing results, viz:

Gross revenue for the year end-  
ing 30th June, 1836 \$3,292,692 00  
Compensation to  
postmasters \$1,039,958 60  
Incidental expenses 70,000 00  
Transportation of  
the mails \$1,709,507 00  
Total expenditure 2,816,465 00  
Balance in favor of the depart-  
ment - - - \$476,227 00

Although the whole of this sum may not be  
available, on account of the usual losses and  
defalcations, it is not doubted, that, aided by  
collections of outstanding balances, it will be  
sufficient to pay off the debts of the Depart-  
ment, and leave a considerable amount applica-  
ble to an extension of mail accommodations.

When the undersigned took charge of this  
department, his attention was immediately called  
to the condition of its finances, but it was  
soon found that no satisfactory account of its  
debts or its means could, within any short pe-  
riod, be obtained from its books. It was only  
perceived, from current incidents and detached  
accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of con-  
tractors from every quarter of the country,  
were daily accumulating; that there was a debt  
of near \$200,000 due to Banks; that the out-  
standing acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded  
\$290,000, that a considerable portion of the  
revenue of some of the larger offices, for the  
present calendar year, had been anticipated by  
drafts discounted in Banks, which they had  
been instructed to pay at maturity; that addi-  
tional allowances had been recently authorized  
to a considerable amount; that to provide the  
means to meet the demands on the Department  
at Washington, created by the system of ac-  
ceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most  
considerable post offices had been directed to  
deposit their income in banks; and that these  
means proving insufficient, the Department  
was subjected to continual embarrassments in  
devising ways and means to meet its engage-  
ments. As the same time, it was believed on  
all hands, that the current revenue of the De-  
partment considerably exceeded its current  
expenditures, and that the aggregate of debt  
was in progress of diminution. In this state of  
things, it was deemed expedient to make an ef-  
fort to extricate the Department from its em-  
barrassments. The measures resorted to for  
that purpose, were as follows, viz:

1. A suspension of all recent allowances  
from the credit of the contractors.  
2. A refusal to accept or pay any drafts  
drawn on the Department, except by special  
arrangements.  
3. The application of the income of the cur-  
rent quarter to the payment of that quarter's  
expenses, the surplus only to be applied to the  
payment of pre-existing claims.  
4. The introduction of a system which  
should effect a more prompt collection and ap-  
plication of the current income of the Depart-  
ment.

The allowances suspended, amounted to ab-  
out \$157,000. Without reference to their  
merits, it was believed that a preference ought  
to be given to other claims in making pay-  
ments.  
The discontinuance of acceptances was es-  
sential to enable the Department to command  
means. A revenue arises wherever the mails  
are carried, and it would seem obviously ap-  
propriate, as well as convenient, that the ser-  
vices of contractors should be paid for in the  
sections of country where they are rendered;  
and, as far as practicable, out of the income  
which they produce. But the practice of suf-  
fering the contractors to draw for their pay,  
subjected the Department to the inconvenience  
of collecting its funds from the post offices  
throughout the Union, and transferring them to  
Washington to meet the drafts. The slowness  
and uncertainty of this operation made it an  
unsuccessful reliance to meet its acceptances,  
produced the necessity of looking elsewhere for  
the means, and rendered it difficult to manage  
its finances with any convenience or regularity.

By paying the expenses of the current quar-  
ter at its close, and announcing a determination  
to pay in like manner at the close of each suc-  
ceeding one, applying only the surplus to the  
discharge of former debts, was believed that  
the credit of the Department would immedi-  
ately be elevated, and thenceforward sustain-  
ed.

Orders to deposit in banks, and drafts on  
postmasters in favor of contractors, constituted  
the system of collection found in operation.—  
Upwards of two thousand and upwards of eight thousand  
were instructed to retain their postages until  
drawn upon. Many of the deposit officers  
were dilatory, and defalcation among them was  
not uncommon. Many of the other officers  
were not drawn upon for several quarters on  
account of the smallness of their income, or

other circumstances of the Department com-  
pelled it to draw on the more productive offices  
at the end of each quarter, before their accounts  
could be adjusted; and its drafts being pre-  
dicted on estimates, could not be for the ex-  
act sum in hand. To avoid the danger of a  
protest, in consequence of drawing for too much,  
the Treasurer generally drew for too little, there-  
by leaving small balances in all the draft offices  
also. There were, consequently, balances re-  
maining in the hands of more than eight thou-  
sand postmasters, which, though generally  
small, amounted in the aggregate to a large  
sum.

For the purpose of promptly bringing into ac-  
tion the means of the Department, at the end  
of each quarter, the undersigned divided the  
offices into three classes. The first class, called  
"Collection Offices" are upwards of nine  
thousand in number. The postmasters of this  
class have been instructed to pay on demand,  
at the close of each quarter, the whole amount  
due to the Department on account of the post-  
ages of that quarter, to the contractors who car-  
ry the mails along their respective routes, and  
forward their receipts to the Department. The  
contractors are instructed to forward acknowl-  
edgments, setting forth the whole amount re-  
ceived from each and all the postmasters, and  
to report forthwith every postmaster who fails  
to pay, and his reason therefor, if known to  
them. To secure promptness and fidelity  
on the part of the contractors, they are per-  
mitted to collect only from so many postmasters as  
may pay them about seventy-five per cent. of  
their quarterly compensation, and they are in-  
formed that the balance will not be paid them  
until they shall have collected from every of-  
fice on their list, or show, by reporting the deli-  
quent postmasters, that they have used due  
diligence to do so, and are not in fault for the  
failure.

The second class, called "Depositing Of-  
fices" about five hundred and fifty in number,  
are instructed to deposit their income in banks  
quarterly, monthly, or weekly, according to its  
amount. This class embraces all the large of-  
fices; and most others which can be conveni-  
ently deposit as pay to contractors, together  
with the most considerable offices on interior  
routes, which yield a surplus revenue, and  
whose proceeds cannot be used in paying the  
contractors who supply them.

The third class called "Draft Offices," about  
two hundred and fifty in number, embrace those  
not convenient to banks; whose proceeds cannot  
be paid over to contractors at the close of the  
quarter, without danger of their being overpaid  
but may generally be drawn for, in whole or in  
part, to pay the balances due, after giving the  
contractors credit for all their collections.

The interest of the contractors induce them  
promptly, after the quarter ends, to push their  
collections, and report all delinquents. During  
the same time, the Depositing Offices are plac-  
ing their funds in the banks. When the con-  
tractor's acknowledgement for moneys collected  
comes in, his account is examined. If the bal-  
ance due, or any part of it, can be paid by draft  
on one or more of the Draft Offices, it is done;  
and that which cannot be discharged, is paid  
by check on some convenient bank.

The results anticipated from these measures  
have been fully realized. On the first July last  
payments on claims, accruing prior to the pre-  
ceding quarter, were suspended; and all the  
energies of the Pay Clerks were devoted to  
paying the debts of that quarter. These pay-  
ments were completed on the 19th day of Au-  
gust, leaving a considerable amount of funds in  
bank. The payment of the old debts was then  
resumed. From that moment the Department  
was disencumbered. In no instance since, has  
the payment of any claim been refused for the  
want of funds.

On the first of October last the new system  
of collection came into action. Encouraged  
by its favorable operation, and finding the funds  
of the Department in bank to exceed \$14,000,  
the undersigned, on the 18th of the last month,  
directed the payment of the bank debts in Bal-  
timore and Boston, amounting to \$67,304 38.  
The entire debt on the 1st July, as above stat-  
ed, was - - - \$1,064,381 92  
Of this debt there has been paid  
out of postages accruing be-  
fore the 1st of July, about the  
sum of 409,991 34  
Out of postages accruing  
since the 1st July,  
the sum of 187,086 14  
\$597,077 48

Old debt remaining unpaid on this  
day, about - - - \$467,304 44

Of this debt, about 295,000 is due to banks,  
and the balance to contractors and others.  
The statements of the amount of debt, and  
the amount paid out of postages accruing prior  
to the 1st of July, are not supposed to be exact  
but they do not vary materially from the actual  
amounts.

The result of these operations is:  
That the claims of contractors and others  
against the Department, arising within the quar-  
ter ending 30th September last, have been paid  
as far as they were ready for adjustment.

That one hundred and eighty-seven thousand  
and eighty-six dollars of the pre-existing debt,  
have been paid out of postages accruing since  
30th June last;

That the funds in bank on this day, are sev-  
enty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-  
seven dollars.

The payment of an amount of the old debt so  
far beyond the available surplus of the last quar-  
ter, leaving a large sum on hand, will create  
no surprise, when it is recollected, that, in ad-  
dition to the surplus, the Department has been  
able to avail itself of a considerable amount  
stopped from contractors, on account of over-  
payments, and a still larger sum arising from  
the deposits of the weekly and monthly De-  
positing Offices, on account of the current quar-  
ter.

The debt of the Department, except that  
portion of it which is due to banks, and the sus-  
pended allowances, is now perfectly manageable  
and cannot hereafter embarrass its operations.  
The bank debt is reduced to about \$206,-  
000.

The following statement of the quarterly in-  
come and expenditure of the Department, for  
the last two years, which, though not accurate,  
may be relied upon for all practical purposes,  
will more fully show the progress, of its finan-  
cial concerns, and its prospect of speedy re-  
demption from debt.

	Gross Re- venue.	Expendi- ture.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expendi- ture.
1833				
Sept. 30	\$655,242 68	\$746,098 15		\$90,855 27
Dec. 31	720,293 27	747,415 52		27,122 25
1834				
March 31	729,600 51	699,205 86	\$30,394 65	
June 30	718,696 00	717,855 00	841 00	
Sept. 30	726,274 03	703,494 75	22,779 28	
Dec. 31	724,542 24	701,437 08	23,105 16	
1835				
March 31	763,494 47	680,632 66	\$82,861 81	
June 30	780,046 52	671,705 59	108,341 93	

As it has already been ascertained from ex-  
aminations of the returns, that the revenues of  
the last quarter exceeds that of the correspond-  
ing quarter of the last year about twelve per  
cent, it may be safely stated that the surplus of  
revenue over expenditure, for that quarter, will  
be about \$12,000; and that there was, on the  
30th September last, a surplus of available  
means over the whole debt of the Department,  
amounting to about \$100,000. It is confident-  
ly expected that this surplus will be increased  
at the end of the current quarter, to about \$220,-  
000. The old debts due to contractors and  
others are now paid as fast as they are present-  
ed and can be adjusted; and the accumu-  
lation of funds, notwithstanding these payments  
is so considerable as to justify a belief that  
the \$100,000 of the remaining bank debt may  
be paid in January next, and the balance in  
April.

The undersigned takes pleasure in present-  
ing you with the data which justify this antici-  
pation. He is happy to say, that so far from  
needing any pecuniary aid from the Treasury,  
the Department may be presented to Congress,  
before the termination of their approaching ses-  
sion, substantially free from debt, with a clear  
annual surplus exceeding \$400,000, applicable  
to the establishment of new mail routes, and the  
improvement of old ones. Even should the  
suspended allowances be finally paid, the antici-  
pated result cannot be delayed beyond the  
month of July, 1836.

A balance of the books of the Department  
has not been effected for about twenty years.—  
After a full consideration of the subject, it was  
deemed expedient to close them, and open a  
new set from the first of July, 1835. The bal-  
ances of accounts are not carried forward from  
the old books to the new, but all col-  
lections made of moneys due before that day,  
are credited to an account headed "Arrearages,"  
on the new books; and all payments made on  
debts contracted prior to that day, are charged  
to the same account. That account, when closed,  
will show the exact amount of debt and of  
available means at the commencement of the  
present fiscal year; facts which cannot be soon-  
er ascertained with exactitude.

In keeping the new books, an attempt is mak-  
ing, through the agency of General Accounts, to  
show specifically from what sources the revenue  
of the Department is derived, and to what pur-  
poses it is applied. The accruing revenue is  
credited to General Accounts, headed "Letter  
Postages," "Newspapers and Pamphlets," and  
"Fines." The expenditures are charged to  
General Accounts, headed, "Compensation of  
Postmasters," "Transportation of the Mails,"  
"Ship, Steamboat and Way Letters," "Wrap-  
ping Paper," "Office Furniture," "Advertis-  
ing," "Mail Bags," "Blanks," "Mail Locks  
and Keys, and Stumps," "Mail Depredations  
and Special Agents." "Clerks, &c. for Offices  
and Miscellaneous." When the entire business  
of a quarter is brought upon the books, the credit  
General Accounts will be balanced by transfer  
to the credit of a general account, headed,  
"Post Office Department," which will thus ex-  
hibit, at a glance, the entire income of the Post  
Office Department for the quarter, and the  
sources whence it is derived. In like manner,  
the debit General Accounts will be closed by  
transfer to debit of "Post Office Department,"  
which will thus show, on a single page, the  
whole expenditures of the quarter, with the ob-  
jects of expenditure. The balance of this ac-  
count, thus made up, will exhibit the condi-  
tion of the Department at the end of each  
quarter.

It has long appeared to the undersigned, that  
by a system of this kind, the application of the  
public moneys may be shown more specifically  
than by any other system of specific appropri-  
ation.

The efficiency of a department with so many  
thousand agents in its employment, essentially  
depends on the vigilance and energy of the di-  
recting and supervising power. Impressed with  
this conviction, it is the policy and the effort of  
the Department to make the supervision so com-  
plete, that every individual in its service shall  
feel that he acts directly under the eye of some  
of its officers or clerks.

To secure promptitude in the rendition of ac-  
counts, the postmasters, with the exception of a  
few at the large offices, have been required to  
forward their accounts within two days, or by  
the first mail, after the close of each quarter.—  
As a means of enforcing this requisition, the  
Post Offices are divided into four classes, in re-  
ference to their distance from Washington, and  
other circumstances. For the arrival of the ac-  
counts of the first class, ten days are allowed;  
for the second, twenty; for the third, thirty;  
and for the fourth, forty. It is made the es-  
pecial duty of a clerk to note the day on which  
each quarter return arrives, and promptly call  
all delinquents to account, when the allotted  
time shall have expired. This plan of super-  
vision was put in operation at the commence-  
ment of the present quarter.

To produce an ever-active supervision over  
contractors, it is made the duty of postmasters  
at the ends of all post routes, to keep, and re-  
turn to the department, weekly or monthly,  
according to the importance of the route, regis-  
ters, showing the exact time of arrival and de-  
parture of every mail, with such remarks as the  
occasion may require. It is made the duty of  
a clerk, in each division, to see that the post-  
masters keep and return these registers, to ex-  
amine them when returned, and note delinquen-  
cies of contractors. This plan is not yet in full  
operation.

It is intended to apply the same principle of  
strict supervision to the return of receipts by post-  
masters—to the making of deposits by the de-  
positing officers, and the forwarding of certifi-  
cates of deposits—to the printing and furnish-  
ing of blanks—and, as far as practicable, to all  
services required by law, and the regulations of  
the Department.

Sufficient attention has been given by the  
undersigned to the manner in which newspapers  
and other printed matter are conveyed by mail,  
to satisfy him that it is radically defective. No  
supervision or power of punishment, exercised  
or possessed by the Postmaster General, is ade-  
quate to prevent, on some occasions, the con-  
vass bags in which printed papers are stowed,  
from being left behind, so long as they are car-  
ried separately from the letter mails, or on the  
outside of coaches and stages. To prevent the  
evil in some degree, it has been provided in the  
contracts lately awarded on the main routes to  
the West, that on the outward trip, no passen-  
gers shall be carried in the inside of the mail  
coach, but that it shall be devoted exclusively  
to the mails; and on similar routes along the  
seaboard, the same restriction will be applied in  
both directions. It is believed that the enforce-  
ment of the contracts in this respect, will insure  
the safe conveyance of the newspapers as far as  
they travel on these routes.

A further improvement in this respect, is an-  
ticipated from arrangements now in progress, to  
run steamboat mails on the Western rivers, dur-  
ing the season of steamboat navigation, and on  
a portion of the Mississippi, during the whole  
year.

It is well known that an immense correspon-  
dence is carried on during the business season,  
in steamboats, upon these waters. So long as  
the Department has no mails upon the rivers,  
it is difficult, if not impracticable, to enforce the  
Post Office laws, and bring the letters so trans-  
mitted, into the Post Offices. Regular lines of  
boats are now formed, and forming, on the Ohio  
and Mississippi rivers. A contract has been  
made with the owners of one of these lines to  
carry a mail three times a week between Pitts-  
burg and Cincinnati, during the season of naviga-  
tion, for \$1,500 a year. A proposition has  
been received, and accepted, to convey a mail,  
except when prevented by ice, on the Ohio and  
Mississippi rivers, between Louisville and St.  
Louis, three times a week, and between Louis-  
ville and New Orleans, three times a week dur-  
ing the business season, and twice a week dur-  
ing the rest of the year, touching at all the con-  
siderable intermediate points, for \$30,000 a  
year for the whole service. It is in contempla-  
tion to put this mail into operation early in the  
coming year. From giving regular river mails  
to the business of the West, it is expected that  
they will convey almost the entire correspon-  
dence upon those waters, and increase the reve-  
nues of the Department in a sum at least equal  
to their cost. This facility being furnished to  
the community, the Post Office laws can, with  
more propriety, be enforced in relation to let-  
ters conveyed in other boats. Nor is it one of  
the least advantages anticipated from these mails,  
that they will relieve the land mails, in the West  
and Southwest, of an immense mass of mail  
matter, and render its conveyance more safe, at  
the seasons when the roads are most difficult,  
and, in the Miss. country, during the whole year.



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causes of the Bishop's death has since been published by a committee appointed to examine into the facts:—  
The late Bishop Emory left his residence, one mile this side of Reister's town, on the morning of the 16th inst. about 6 o'clock, and proceeded on his journey towards Baltimore, as far as the hill a little north of Weaver's Tavern, where it is supposed the horse ran away with the carriage, and on passing violently down the hill, a short distance below Weaver's, at a water break, it is believed the Bishop was thrown from his carriage with great force, the back of his head coming in contact with a large stone, broke the skull, & the brain protruded out. The horse becoming disengaged from the carriage, continued down the road, was first discovered by Mr. Simpson going up the road, near the bridge, Owings's mills, who made an effort to stop the horse but failed. Mr. Simpson, on approaching the water break, discovered the Bishop lying on the margin of the east side of the road, and the carriage nearly opposite on the west side. He was then taken to Mr. Weaver's, where every kindness and attention was paid to him, and the professional attendance of Drs. Addison and Larsh, procured without delay.  
He expired at a quarter past seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. He was found speechless and continued so until his decease.

**OXFORD DEMOCRAT.**  
PARIS, JANUARY 5, 1836.  
**REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**  
FOR PRESIDENT  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York**  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.**  
**ABOLITION.**

We have received, "An address to the people of the South," from the Maine State Anti-Slavery Society, with a request that it should be inserted in our paper. By so doing we should hardly promote their views, as our paper does not have a very extensive circulation in the Southern States, and moreover, the people of that section of the country are not very anxious to receive advice on the subject of slavery. We have respect for the character and motives of many of the members of the Maine State Anti-Slavery Society, who are personally known to us. We have clearly enough to suppose that the majority mean well, but we are yet to be convinced that their measures deserve our approbation or support. It is the dictate of prudence that before we engage in any important undertaking, involving, as this does, the welfare of millions, that we should have some reasonable assurance, that our measures are likely to produce more good than evil. We suppose that as wise and reasonable men the abolitionists have looked to the consequences of their measures, and are fully prepared to answer the question, what would be the probable consequences of immediate emancipation of all the slaves in this country. We think it would be productive of more evil than good to the slaves themselves, to their masters, and to the country at large. We want to see the plan of these friends of the slave, after his emancipation, supposing it could be effected immediately. We must not turn loose a wild, lawless, and uneducated race, even as it is, and to provisions to be made afterwards for their security. We want them to see and examine the ulterior intentions of these philanthropists before we can lead our way to the furtherance of their purposes. We have read their publications when they have fallen in our way, and have not in answer to our constant enquiry what it is to be the probable result. We therefore at present hold their doctrine to be dangerous, and their practices mischievous.

**State Legislature.**  
The Legislature assembled to-morrow. We may expect the message of the Governor in season for our next week's paper. We shall endeavor to present our readers with a weekly synopsis of the proceedings of our State Legislature as well as of Congress. To do this we must exclude much miscellaneous matter from our columns, and beg the indulgence of that class of our readers, who find little amusement in the dry details of the Legislature. We trust that a majority of our readers will feel an anxiety to be informed of the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures. They are matters that concern us all. There is much business and an interesting character to be brought before the State Legislature this winter. The transactions of our Banking Corporations require and we trust will receive a close and impartial examination. Let the laws be strictly enforced and the people will sustain their servants in this measure. Let the delinquents, if there are any, be punished. Many applications will doubtless be made to the Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvement, in the examination and granting of which, a strict regard should be had to the rights of individuals, and the providing sufficient guarantees for the public interests. Caution should be used that too much power is not conferred. We cannot flatter ourselves with a very short session, but have a right to expect an industrious one.

**Mississippi Judge Lynch, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a small majority. One Van Duren and one White member of Congress. The character of the Legislature is supposed to be democratic.**

**At the recent convention in Pennsylvania, Gen. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency, by a large majority over Mr. Webster. The hopes of the latter in that State are annihilated. It is said that the Whigs there have ratified the nomination.**

**One of the prisoners confined in our jail for larceny, named Wallace, made his escape on Sunday morning. He effected his object by heating the stones and then throwing on cold water which caused them to crack so that he was enabled to split off pieces. Carter, who was committed for murder, was confined in the same cell, but made no effort to avail himself of the opportunity for escape thus afforded him. He is too much of a cripple and deformed to run away. He said that if he got out of the jail he could not escape. Wallace has not yet been arrested. Twenty dollars reward is offered for his apprehension. For a description of his person, see advertisement.**

**EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.**  
Oessa, Oct. 9. The Journal of Oessa gives the following particulars of the earthquake which occurred at Kassareh (the ancient Cæsarea, in Cappadocia) and the adjacent villages:—

"On the 25th of August, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a thick smoke arose at the foot of Mount Ardscheli (on the side of which Kassareh is situated) from which columns of flames burst with a tremendous noise. It was like the eruption of a volcano. At the same moment the earth was felt to rock, and a terrible earthquake began. The shocks continued for seven successive hours, and followed each other with most awful thunder, people felt as if on the surface of an ocean agitated by a storm. About 2000 houses were thrown down. Confusion and terror were at their height; the inhabitants fled into the country; several were overtaken in their flight, and buried in the ruins; 150 persons perished. Up to the 1st of September there were three or four shocks every day, only they were far weaker, and did no considerable damage. At that time the inhabitants of Kassareh, who had taken their abode in the fields, or fled into the villages, had not been able to return to the town. Some had attempted it, but could not stay more than a few minutes. All the villages to the distance of above 140 miles, had suffered dreadfully. A great number of lives were lost in them, and most of the houses are destroyed. The following are those which suffered most: At Taulasia 60 houses were thrown down, and 15 persons perished. Half of the village of Izarlawoli is destroyed; the number of killed is not yet known, but it appears to have been considerable. At Tapirachi 20 persons perished. The village of Mantzofri is one of those that have suffered the most. Only five persons saved their lives, with great difficulty. In Welakes only one house is left standing, and a great many lives were lost. Of Wekert two-thirds are destroyed. Yarsam is completely annihilated. Lastly, Cumeitzi has been swallowed up by the earth, and a great Lake has taken its place. Besides this, 12 other villages have each about 30 houses destroyed, and eight or ten persons killed."

The Richmond correspondent of the Boston Atlas says,—"Virginia will not go for Mr. Van Buren." Mr. Ritchie, who has lately, in his own case illustrated the strength of the democracy in the legislature, says, (in allusion to the above ratification.) "We will hazard our own opinion against him—that Mr. Van Buren will get the vote of Virginia—Whigs, White-whigs, Nullifiers, Federalists, Bank-men, and all to the contrary notwithstanding!"—[East. Argus.

The Ellsworth Radical and Belfast Journal are in favor of enacting a law this winter prohibiting our Banks from redeeming their bills any where except at their own counters. We shall publish a portion of their arguments in our next paper.—Age.

Gov. Ritner is ungrateful to the Whigs of Pennsylvania. In his inaugural address he comes out distinctly in favor of the specie currency system, usually denominated in the federal papers, the "humbug currency."

The Texans are going ahead bravely. A provisional Government has been completely organized, and a declaration of rights and intentions adopted. Henry Smith has been appointed Governor, and J. W. Robinson Lt. Governor.

**MARRIED.**  
In Portland, by Rev. Mr. Vail, Mr. Sewall Mitchell, to Miss Sabra Ring.  
In Wiscasset, Captain Richard Ouis, to Miss Julia Ann Decker.

**DIED.**  
In this town, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Nancy P. Ward, daughter of Thomas Clark Esq. of this town, aged 25 years.  
In Rumford, Dec. 18th, 1835, after a long and distressing sickness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation, Miss Meloth Chamberlain, in the 30th year of her age. Hallowsell and Augusta Printers are requested &c.

**\$20 REWARD!**  
**BROKE Jail, at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, on the night of the 2d instant, JOHN WALLACE, a prisoner confined in said Jail for larceny—He is about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. Had on when he escaped a blue frock coat, dark pantaloons and shoes. His connections are supposed to reside in Dalton, N. H., and it is probable said Wallace may endeavor to reach that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to me.**  
**SEWALL CROCKETT,**  
Prison-Keeper.  
Paris, Maine, Jan'y 3, 1836.

**OXFORD CEMETERY.**  
We the undersigned, four of the persons concerned in a Charter granted on our petition to the Legislature of Maine of 1832, for opening a Canal from the water of the Thompson Pond to those of the Sebago, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Corporation, thereby formed, will be held at the Tavern House of Deanes Hayes, in Oxford, on Saturday the sixteenth day of January, 1836, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing and choosing the necessary officers and transacting all other business which it shall then and there be deemed necessary.  
**W. B. NORFON,**  
**SAMUEL H. KING,**  
**WM. REED,**  
**HENRY RUST.**  
**JOB WORK,**  
**NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

**County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.**  
To services as County Commissioner, 1834, Nov. 6. To travel from Turner to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec county, on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and others, 18 miles, 1.50  
To 1-2 days viewing and hearing the parties, 7.50  
To travel from Livermore Falls home 18 m. 1.50  
Dec. 1. To travel from Turner to Gileon M. Rutledge in Parisfield, on joint view with the Commissioners of York county on Pet. of John Sutton and others 70 miles, 7.00  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating, 9.00  
To travel from said Rutledge's home 70 m. 7.00  
10. To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others 25 miles, 2.50  
To 2 days viewing, adjourning on account of the depth of snow, 6.00  
To travel home, 25 miles, 2.50  
To 1 day making return and plan, 3.00  
**JOB PRINCE,**  
Oxford, ss.—January 20, 1836. Then the above named Job Prince made oath that the foregoing account is true as to distance travelled, according to his best knowledge, edge and belief, and true as to time charged, before me, **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

**County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.**  
March 14. To 1 day making return, 3.00  
May 5. To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others, and home 50 miles, 5.00  
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 10 1-2 days, 31.50  
June. To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Daniel Coolidge & als. 3 1-2 days, 10.50  
To travel from Isaac Cummings' Jr. home on said Pet. 7 miles, 70  
8th. To travel from Turner to Paris, on Pet. of Alanson Mellen and others 17 m. 1.70  
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 6.00  
10th. To travel from Paris-Hill to Isaac Cummings' Jr. on Pet. of Josiah Willis and als 5 miles, 50  
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3.00  
To travel from Isaac Cummings' Jr. home on said Willis' Pet. 22 miles, 2.20  
**JOB PRINCE,**  
Oxford, ss.—June 18, 1835. Sworn to before me, **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

**County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.**  
For services as County Commissioner, 1834, Dec. 1. To travel from Brownfield to Parsonsfield on joint view with Commissioners on Pet. of John Sutton and others 10 miles, 1.00  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00  
1835. June. To travel from Brownfield to Isaac Gross, Turner, on Pet. of Daniel Coolidge and others, 51 miles, 5.10  
To 4 1-2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 13.50  
To travel from John Keen's Mills in Turner home 53 miles, 5.30  
8th. To travel from Turner to Paris-Hill, on Pet. of Alanson Mellen and others 16 m. 1.60  
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 6.00  
10th. To travel from Paris Hill to Isaac Cummings' Jr. in said Paris, on Pet. of Josiah Willis and others 5 miles, 50  
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3.00  
To travel from said Cummings' to Turner Village 20 miles, 2.00  
**ABEL GIBSON,**  
Oxford, ss.—June 18, 1835. Sworn to before me, **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

**County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.**  
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, May 6th, 6, 7, & 8th. To viewing for a road on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others 4 1-2 days and travel 10 miles, 14.50  
May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, & 18. To locating road on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others, 6 days and travel 16 miles, 19.60  
June 5th, 6, and 7. To viewing for road and hearing the parties on petition of Daniel Coolidge and others 3 days, 9.00  
June 8th and 9th. To viewing, hearing the parties and locating road on Pet. of Alanson Mellen and als, 2 days, 6.00  
To travel from Turner Village to Paris-Hill 17 miles, 1.70  
June 10. To viewing and locating on Pet. of Josiah Willis 1 day and travel 5 miles from Paris Hill to Isaac Cummings', Jr. 3.50  
To travel from Isaac Cummings', Jr. to Turner Village 22 miles, 2.20  
June 11th and 12th. To locating road on Pet. of Daniel Coolidge and others 1 1-2 day, 4.50  
Travel from Turner Village to Canton 16 m. 1.60  
**JOHN HEARSEY,**  
Oxford, ss.—June 18, 1835. Sworn to before me, **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

**County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.**  
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, Nov. 22. To 1-2 miles travel to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec County on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and others, 6.20  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 19.00  
To travel from said Pettigill's home 62 miles and hearing the parties and locating, 12.00  
To travel from Brownfield to Joseph Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 70 miles, 7.00  
July 9. To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. of John Judkins & others, being a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners, 6.00  
To travel from Turner to Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on joint view with Kennebec Com's on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 20 miles, 2.00  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 6.00  
To travel from Keith's Mills home 30 m. 3.00  
Sept 16. To travel from Turner to Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 23 miles, 2.30  
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 3.60  
17. To travel from Dixfield Village to Samuel Holland's in said Dixfield on Pet. of Samuel Holland and others 4 miles, 40  
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 21.00  
21. To travel from Peter's corner in Sumner to Farewell Walton's in Peru on Pet. Joel Austin and others 13 miles, 1.30  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00  
To travel from said Walton's home 23 m. 2.30  
Oct. 6. To travel from Turner to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on Pet. of James Small and others 35 miles, 3.50  
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 21.00  
To travel from Woodstock home on said Pet. 27 miles, 2.70  
20. To travel from Turner to Andover Corner on Pet. of Samuel Lombard & als. 50 m. 5.00  
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 5 days, 15.00  
To travel from Andover home on said Pet. 50 miles, 5.00  
To 2 days making Reports of adjudications, 5.00  
**JOB PRINCE,**  
Oxford, ss.—October 23, 1835. Then the within named Job Prince made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed before me, **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

**County of Oxford to James Starr, Dr.**  
1834, Nov. 22. To 1-2 miles travel to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec County on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and others, 6.20  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 19.00  
To travel from said Pettigill's home 62 miles and hearing the parties and locating, 12.00  
To travel from Brownfield to Joseph Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 70 miles, 7.00  
July 9. To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. of John Judkins & others, being a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners, 6.00  
To travel from Turner to Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on joint view with Kennebec Com's on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 20 miles, 2.00  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 6.00  
To travel from Keith's Mills home 30 m. 3.00  
Sept 16. To travel from Turner to Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 23 miles, 2.30  
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 3.60  
17. To travel from Dixfield Village to Samuel Holland's in said Dixfield on Pet. of Samuel Holland and others 4 miles, 40  
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 21.00  
21. To travel from Peter's corner in Sumner to Farewell Walton's in Peru on Pet. Joel Austin and others 13 miles, 1.30  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00  
To travel from said Walton's home 23 m. 2.30  
Oct. 6. To travel from Turner to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on Pet. of James Small and others 35 miles, 3.50  
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 21.00  
To travel from Woodstock home on said Pet. 27 miles, 2.70  
20. To travel from Turner to Andover Corner on Pet. of Samuel Lombard & als. 50 m. 5.00  
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 5 days, 15.00  
To travel from Andover home on said Pet. 50 miles, 5.00  
To 2 days making Reports of adjudications, 5.00  
**JOHN HEARSEY,**  
Oxford, ss.—October 23, 1835. Then the within named James Starr made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed before me, **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

**County of Oxford to James Starr, Dr.**  
June Term, A. D. 1835.  
Abel Gibson, " 10 " " " 3 " 9 18  
John Hearsey " 42 " " " 3 " 9 18  
October Term, A. D. 1835.  
Job Prince, travel 40 m. \$4 attendance 4 days \$12, 16.00  
Abel Gibson, " 23 " " " 4 " 12 21.50  
John Hearsey " 42 " " " 3 " 9 18  
Then the foregoing accounts were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the County Attorney and clerk, agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by  
**R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**  
Clerk's Office,  
Co. of Oxford, Dec. 31, 1835.

The within account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.  
**JOB PRINCE.**  
Oxford, ss.—Oct. 30, 1835. Then the within named Job Prince made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed before me.  
**T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.**

**County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.**  
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, Nov. 22. To travel from Brownfield to Joseph Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 70 miles, 7.00  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 19.00  
To travel from Brownfield to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on Pet. of James Small and others 35 miles, 3.50  
To travel from Brownfield to Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 23 miles, 2.30  
Sept. 16. To 1 day viewing & hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3.60  
17. To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 21.00  
21. To travel from Peter's corner in Sumner to Farewell Walton's in Peru on Pet. of Joel Austin and others 13 miles, 1.30  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00  
To travel from said Walton's home 23 m. 2.30  
Oct. 6. To travel from Turner to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on Pet. of James Small and others 35 miles, 3.50  
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 21.00  
To travel from Woodstock home on said Pet. 27 miles, 2.70  
20. To travel from Turner to Andover Corner on Pet. of Samuel Lombard & als. 50 m. 5.00  
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 5 days, 15.00  
To travel from Andover home on said Pet. 50 miles, 5.00  
To 2 days closing up Reports, 5.00  
**ABEL GIBSON,**  
Oxford, ss.—October 30th, 1835. Then the within named Abel Gibson made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed before me.  
**T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.**

**Dr. The County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.**  
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, June 22d. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec and viewed two days on Pet. of John Judkins, 3d and 4th. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec Co. and viewed and located on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and als. 4 days, 12.00  
To travel to Cheney's Mills & home on Pet. of E. J. Pettigill and als. 18 miles, 1.80  
July 9. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec Co. at Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on the Pet. of Jonas Davis & als. viewed 3 days, 9.00  
Travel to & from said Keith's, 30 miles, 3.00  
Sept. 16. To viewing 1 day on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield, 3.60  
To travel to Dillingham's and home on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 23 miles, 2.30  
17. To viewing and locating road on Pet. of Samuel Holland and als. 6 days 18.00, 19.20  
To viewing and locating road on Pet. of Joel Austin and als. 3 days, 9.00  
To travel to Farewell Walton's & home on Pet. of Joel Austin 23 miles, 2.30  
Oct. 6th. To viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of James Small and als. 2 days, 21.00  
To travel to & from James Small & als. 55 m. 5.50  
13th. To 1-2 day examining and completing reports on said Pet. 1.50  
20th. To viewing and locating road on Pet. of Samuel Lombard and others 5 days, 15.00  
To travel to Andover corner and home on Pet. of S. Lombard 68 miles, 6.80  
**JOHN HEARSEY,**  
Oxford, ss.—Oct. 30, 1835. Then the above named John Hearsey made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed, before me.  
**T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.**

The above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.  
**JOHN HEARSEY.**  
Oxford, ss.—Oct. 30, 1835. Then the above named John Hearsey made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed, before me.  
**T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.**

**County of Oxford to James Starr, Dr.**  
1834, Nov. 22. To 1-2 miles travel to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec County on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and others, 6.20  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 19.00  
To travel from said Pettigill's home 62 miles and hearing the parties and locating, 12.00  
To travel from Brownfield to Joseph Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 70 miles, 7.00  
July 9. To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. of John Judkins & others, being a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners, 6.00  
To travel from Turner to Keith's Mills in Chesterfield on joint view with Kennebec Com's on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 20 miles, 2.00  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 6.00  
To travel from Keith's Mills home 30 m. 3.00  
Sept 16. To travel from Turner to Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 23 miles, 2.30  
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 3.60  
17. To travel from Dixfield Village to Samuel Holland's in said Dixfield on Pet. of Samuel Holland and others 4 miles, 40  
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 21.00  
21. To travel from Peter's corner in Sumner to Farewell Walton's in Peru on Pet. Joel Austin and others 13 miles, 1.30  
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00  
To travel from said Walton's home 23 m. 2.30  
Oct. 6. To travel from Turner to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on Pet. of James Small and others 35 miles, 3.50  
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 21.00  
To travel from Woodstock home on said Pet. 27 miles, 2.70  
20. To travel from Turner to Andover Corner on Pet. of Samuel Lombard & als. 50 m. 5.00  
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 5 days, 15.00  
To travel from Andover home on said Pet. 50 miles, 5.00  
To 2 days making Reports of adjudications, 5.00  
**JOHN HEARSEY,**  
Oxford, ss.—October 23, 1835. Then the within named James Starr made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed before me, **R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**

**County of Oxford to James Starr, Dr.**  
June Term, A. D. 1835.  
Abel Gibson, " 10 " " " 3 " 9 18  
John Hearsey " 42 " " " 3 " 9 18  
October Term, A. D. 1835.  
Job Prince, travel 40 m. \$4 attendance 4 days \$12, 16.00  
Abel Gibson, " 23 " " " 4 " 12 21.50  
John Hearsey " 42 " " " 3 " 9 18  
Then the foregoing accounts were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the County Attorney and clerk, agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by  
**R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.**  
Clerk's Office,  
Co. of Oxford, Dec. 31, 1835.

**TO MILL OWNERS.**  
THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable **SAWING MACHINES,** at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.  
Sandwich, October, 1835.

**SAWING MACHINES.**  
At Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.  
Sandwich, October, 1835.

**LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, N. H. Jan'y 1, 1836.**  
**EVI BERRY, Jr.,** Elisha Bisbee, Sam'l Benjamin, Gideon Bolster, Cynthia Bent, Abigail S. Blake, Philip or John Caldwell, Isaac Cummings, Merriam B. Cummings, Vesta Chandler, Sumner Dohol, Hannah Dearing, Linna Danna, Seth Fries, Nathaniel Fuller, Thos. Hill, Jr., J. coli Jackson, Josiah Knight, Josiah L. Knight, Azel Knasley, James Longley 2, Mr. Monk, Daniel M. Conther, Joseph Penley, Lovina Penley, Geo. F. Richardson, John Rowe, Alvan Rice, Rebecca Russell, Sylvanus Smevent, Robert Shillings, and Stowell Phiny Smith, Joel B. Shitzer, Abigail K. Tribou.

**JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.**  
**RECEIVER'S SALE.**  
WILL be sold in Public Auction on Saturday the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the House of George Kimball in Waterbury Village, an unimproved lot of a Carding and Picking Machine. Said Machine is in good repair. Conditions of payment made known at the time of sale.  
**LEWIS JEWELL.**  
Waterford, Jan'y 1, 1836.

**NEW BOOKS!**  
**FOR SALE AT THE OXFORD BOOK STORE,** a general assortment of Classical and School Books, among which are the following:—  
**ARITHMETICS.**  
Smith's, Colburn's Sequel, Key to Sequel First Lessons, Emerson's first part, Second do, Third do, Key to do, Walsh's, Walsh's revised edition, James, Peter Peck's, Adams' new edition, Smyth's Algebra, &c. &c.  
**GEOGRAPHIES.**  
Field's Geography and Atlas, Moffe Bruns's do., Woodbridge's do., Parley's do., Blake's.  
**GRAMMARS.**  
Green's large do., Text Book, Ingersoll's, Fisk's large, small do., Murray's large and small, Smith's. (Green's will soon be received.)  
**READING BOOKS.**  
Putnam's Second Analytical Reader, Introduction to do., American First Class Book, National Readers, Introduction to do., National First Class Book, Primary do., Young Reader, Webster's 2d Book, 3d do, Vermont Reader, Political Class Book, Historical Reader, Classical Reader, English Reader, Young Lady's Class Book, General Class Book.  
**SPELLING BOOKS.**  
National Spelling Book, Webster's do., Webster's Elementary, Worcester's, Marshall's, and Goodale's.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
Geordie's U. S. History, Hall's do., Child's History, G. S. Parley's First Book of History, 2d do., William's Geography, Cummings' do., Bennett's Book, Cummings' do., Legend's Geometry, Easy Lessons in do., (Holt's) do., Nichol's Threeley, Pap's Essay, with Clarke's Notes, Constable's Chemistry, do. Philosophy, Blake's Philosophy, do. Chemistry, Flint's Survey, Smith's Philosophy, Mrs. Lincoln's History, do. for Beginners, Tolin's Ancient and Modern History, Goldsmith's History of England, Blair's Lectures, Infant School Manual, Webb's large do. and School Dictionary, Walker's and Johnson's large do., Walker's Pocket do., Paper, Ink, Quills, inkstands, sand boxes and sand, Water's Ink in great variety, Penknives, Letter Stamps, Rulers, Slates, &c.  
—ALSO—  
In addition to the above, are the following:—Parley's Magazine, People's Magazine, Parley's week day book, Parley's Tales about Africa, Young Man's Guide, Young Lady's Own Book, Daughter's Own Book, Boy's Own Book, Girl's Own Book, Family Story Book, The Teacher's Family at Home, Spurgeon's Letters to a Daughter, New England, and her Institutions, Feathers from my Wing, Bird's Notes on the Geography, Science of Wealth, Ruins and Blossoms, Jack Halliday, Tales of Romance, Athens, Corner Stone, Young Christian, Advice to Young Abolitionists, Natural History of Antislavery, Fox's Life of Martin, Series of Female Conversations, Ditch and Side of Africa, American Conversations Sabbath Day Book, Week Day Book, Adam the Gardener, Disappointed Atlanta, Book of Nature, The Wrench, Mechanics, Crafts' Dictionary of General Knowledge, Nations & Regions, House of Commons Directory, Prager Household, Lin. G. F. Long, a Porter Lectures, Outlines of Physiology, Spurzheim on Education, Memoirs of Spurzheim, and various other Miscellaneous Books too numerous to particularize.  
An elegant assortment of Bibles, Hymn Books and Books of the best publication. Also, Sabbath School Bibles, Bibles, JEWELL'S, DICK'S, BOWEN, and FANCY PAPER of almost every description, constantly on hand. Like wise, Maps, Wall Maps, Charts, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold at a favorable return.  
**WANTED.**—In exchange for the above, good clean, linen and cotton Paper Bags; also, all kinds of grain; and Cash always very acceptable.  
**W. M. E. GOODNOW.**  
N. New Village, Dec. 29, 1835.

**New Fall Goods.**  
**HUBBARD & HOWE.**  
Narany Village.  
HAVE just received from Boston, a prime assortment of **NEW GOODS**, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are  
Blue, Black, Grey, Green, Brown, and Green  
**BRADDOLOTHS.**  
Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light  
**CASIMERES**  
some of which are very elegant.  
**SATINETS** from 4-6 to 8s.  
Also, 2 pieces of **DRAY GLOTTING**  
2 do **GREEN FETTERHAM.**  
—LAWYERS—  
A prime assortment of French and English  
**DESSERTS.**  
of the most fashionable shades—and a large assortment of select **PRINTS**, from 12 1-2 to 27 1-2 cts.  
Also, Crochet, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c.  
Sent 2d, post.

**Caution.**  
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or trading STEPHEN STALLING, a town that any act, as I have made provision for his support, by retaining in what he has done, and shall pay no bills or expenses of his centric and whatever.  
**NATHAN ANDREWS.**  
Leeds, December 16, 1835.

**SPRINGS WANTED.**  
CASH and the highest price will be paid for **LAMBS** and **WOLVES**.  
Paris, Nov. 10, 1835.  
**P. LEWIS.**

**Notice.**  
ALL into the each part of the water, whether about the middle of September or in the first of October, and take away.  
Paris, Nov. 23, 1835.  
**EDNA HARRISON.**



**An Irish Expedition.**  
The passage from Liverpool to Dublin, in Phil's time, was far different from that which steam and British enterprise have since made it. A vessel was ready to sail for the latter place on the very day of Phil's arrival in town; and, as he felt rather anxious to get out of England as soon as he could, after selling his pig in good earnest, he came to the aforesaid vessel to ascertain if it were possible to get a deck passage. The year had then advanced to the latter part of autumn; so that it was the season when those inconceivable hordes of Irishmen who emigrate periodically for the purpose of lightening John Bull's labour, when in the act of returning to that country in which they find little to welcome them—but domestic affection and misery.

When Phil arrived at the vessel he found the captain in a state of peculiar difficulty. About twelve or fourteen gentlemen of rank and property, together with a score or upwards of highly respectable persons, but of less consideration, were in equal embarrassment. The fact was, that as no other vessel left Liverpool that day, about five hundred Irishmen, mostly reapers and mowers, had crowded upon deck, each determined to keep his place at all hazards. The captain, whose vessel was small, and none of the stoutest, flatly refused to put to sea with such a number. He told them it was madness to think of it; he would not risk the lives of the other passengers, nor even their own, by sailing with five hundred on the deck of so small a vessel. If the one half of them would withdraw peacefully, he would carry the other half, which was as much as he could accomplish. They were very unwilling to grant that what he said was true; but in the mean time, not a man of them would move, and to clear out two hundred and fifty fellows, who loved nothing better than fighting, armed, too, with sickles, and scythes, was a task beyond either his ability or inclination to execute. He remonstrated with them, entreated, raged, swore, and threatened, but all to no purpose. His threats and entreaties were received with equal good humour. Gibes and jokes were broken on him without number, and as his passion increased, so did their mirth, until nothing could be seen but the captain in vehement gesticulation, and the Irishmen huzzing him so vociferously, that his damns and curses, uttered against them could not reach even his own ears.

"Gentlemen," said he to his cabin passengers, "for the love of heaven, to your invention to discover some means whereby to get one-half of these men off the vessel, otherwise it will be impossible that we can sail to-day. I have already proffered to take one half of them by lot, but they will not hear of it; and how to manage I am sure I do not know."

The matter, however, was beyond their depth; the thing seemed utterly impracticable, and the chances of their putting to sea were becoming fainter and fainter.

"Bl—t their eyes!" he at length exclaimed, "the ragged, hungry devils! If they heard me with decency, I could bear their obstinacy better; but, no they must turn me into ridicule, and break their jests, and turn their cursed barbarous grins upon me in my own vessel. I say boys," he added proceeding to address them once more—"I say, boys, I have just three observations to make. The first is—

"Arrah, captain, avourneen, hadn't you better get a stool," said a voice, "and put a text before it, divide it decently into three halves, an, make a sermon av it!"

"Captain, you were intended for the church," added another. "You're the moral of a Methodist preacher, if you war dressed in black."

"Let him alone," said a third, "he'd be a gintel man enough in the wilderness, an' would make an illigant dancin'-master to the bears."

"He's as graceful as a shaved pig on his hind legs, dancin' the 'Balthorum Jig,'"

The captain's face was literally black with passion; he turned away with a curse, which produced another huzz, and swore that he would rather encounter the Bay of Biscay in a storm, than have any thing to do with such an unmanageable mob.

"Captain," said a little, shrewd-looking Connaughtman, "what 'ud you be willin' to give any body, over an' above his free passage, that 'ud tell you how to get one half o' them out?"

"I'll give him a crown," replied the captain, "together with grog and rations to the eyes—I'll be hanged if I don't."

"Thin I'll do it swor you, Sir, if you keep your word w' me."

"Done," said the captain, "it's a bargain, my good fellow, if you accomplish it; and what's more, I'll consider you a knowing one."

"I am a poor Connaughtman, your haner," replied our friend Phil; "but what's to prevent me tryin'. Tell them," he continued, "that you must go; puttin' to the swor takin' them wit' you, Sir. Put Munster against Connaught, one half an this side, an' the other an' that, keep the crathur of a ship steady, your haner; an' fwhin you have them half an' half, w' a little room betwixt them, 'Now,' says your haner, 'boys, you're divided into halves; if one side kicks the other out of the ship, I'll bring the conquerors.'"

The captain said not a word in reply to Phil, but immediately ranged the Munster and Connaught men on each side of the deck—a matter which he found little difficulty in accomplishing, for each party hoping that he intended to take themselves, readily declared his Province and stood together. When they were properly separated, there still remained about fifty or sixty persons belonging to neither Province; but, at Phil's suggestion, the captain paired them off to each division, man for man, until they were drawn up into two bodies.

"Now," said he, "here you stand; let one half of you drub the other out of the vessel, and the conquerors shall get their passage."

Instant, furious, and bitter was the struggle that ensued for the sake of securing a passage, and from the anxiety to save a shilling, by getting out of Liverpool on that day. The saving of the shilling is indeed a consideration with the Paddy, which drives him to various resources of begging kindred with his resident countrymen in England, pretended illness, coming to be passed from parish to parish, and all the other turnings and shiftings which his reluctance to part with the money renders necessary. Another night, therefore, and probably another day in Liverpool would have been attended with expense. This argument prevailed with all; with Munster as well as with Connaught, and they fought accordingly.

When the attack first commenced, each party hoped to be able to expel the other without blows. This plan was soon abandoned. In a few minutes the sticks and fists were busy. Throttling, tugging, cuffing and knocking down—shouting, huzzing, and yelling, gave evident proofs that the captain, in embracing Phil's proposal, had unwittingly applied the match to a mine, whose explosion was likely to be attended with disastrous consequences. As the fight became warm, and the struggle more desperate, the looks and scythes were resorted to, blood began to flow, and men to fall, disabled and apparently dying. The immense crowd which had now assembled to witness the fight among the Irishmen, could not stand tamely by and see so many lives likely to be lost without calling in the civil authorities. A number of constables in a few minutes attended; but these worthy officers of the civil authorities experienced very uncivil treatment from the fists and cudgels of both parties. In fact, they were obliged to get from among the rioters with all possible celerity, and to suggest to the Magistrate the necessity of calling in the military.

In the mean time, the battle rose into a furious struggle for victory. The deck of the vessel was actually slippery with blood, and many were lying in an almost lifeless state. Several were pitched into the hold, and had their legs and arms broken by the fall; some were tossed over the sides of the vessel, and only saved from drowning by the activity of the sailors; and not a few of those who had been knocked down in the beginning of the fray were tramped into insensibility.

The Munster men at length gave way; and their opponents following up their advantage, succeeded in driving them to a man out of the vessel, just as the military arrived. Fortunately their interference was unnecessary. The ruffianly captain's object was accomplished; and as no lives were lost, nor any injury more serious than broken bones and flesh-wounds sustained, he got the vessel in readiness and put to sea.

Model.

"You ha'n't got *Mary Magundy*, have you?" inquired a chambermaid, at a circulating library. "No, but I have *Sally Magundy*," (Salmagundi.) "I mean her," replied the maiden.

## THE SALMAGUNDI.

And News of the Day.  
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE  
OF  
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to give up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city will forward their orders, postage paid.)—and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vale Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

### 500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive and costly undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be forwarded until this amount is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that will be forwarded gratis to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sorts, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their class of readers and supporters. And yet, common sense and the necessities of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, are in the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain & express their wants, it is no easy task to gratify them. Expense, distance from the country, the expense of procuring, the expense of the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general business of the day, all conspire to render this undertaking a task of no small magnitude.

All orders must come postage paid.  
Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER,  
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

### Cary's Library of Choice Literature.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and a desire to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sorts, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their class of readers and supporters. And yet, common sense and the necessities of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, are in the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain & express their wants, it is no easy task to gratify them. Expense, distance from the country, the expense of procuring, the expense of the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general business of the day, all conspire to render this undertaking a task of no small magnitude.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels, and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perhaps, occasional notices of the progress of science, and the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain & express their wants, it is no easy task to gratify them. Expense, distance from the country, the expense of procuring, the expense of the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general business of the day, all conspire to render this undertaking a task of no small magnitude.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the work, and for the abundance of the material to be embodied in the pages of the Library. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is believed, have no cause to be dissatisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but is one who has obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

THE LIBRARY will be issued in weekly numbers, in number of pages, with double columns, making two columns annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents, and the amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books; the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the Library. The paper upon which the Library will be printed, is of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a most appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, and valuable, and not common addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers, and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid. Editors of newspapers to whom this prospectus is forwarded, please insert it as often as convenient, send a copy of their paper containing the advertisement marked, and entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year.

Address  
J. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philadelphia.  
July 17, 1835.

### FEATHERS, FEATHERS.

WANTED in exchange for GOODS, 600 lbs. of LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, for which the highest price will be paid.  
S. CROCKETT & Co.  
Paris, Sept. 10, 1835.

### Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

### CHANDLER RUSSELL.

late of Peru, in said County, deceased, and that they will attend for that purpose at the house of Henry Briggs, in said County, on Thursday the twenty-first day of April next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

RICHARD PEABODY, Com'r.  
HENRY BRIGGS, Com'r.  
Canton, December 8th, 1835.

## Supplement to the Globe.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a weekly history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the debates, induces the undersigned to persevere in their plan to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an appendix, which will contain the finished speeches of the prominent speakers, on the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the Reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished speeches will also be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding it is the next Presidential election, and containing the leading minds of all the contending parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debates. The whole drama will be faithfully exhibited in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes, and the expectations of the members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

TERMS.  
Congressional Globe—1 copy during the session \$1  
do do 11 copies do do \$10  
Appendix—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session. Send orders to  
BLAIR & RIVES,  
Washington City, Oct. 18, 1835.

## State of Maine.

TRASURER'S OFFICE,  
PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Jacob B. Little and others, representing "that a County road had been located and established on the Petition of Jacob B. Little and others, through Andover West Surplus and Holmes alias Redville, in said County, places unincorporated, and that said road was unopened and unimproved, and therefore praying that a tax may be assessed upon said tracts separately, sufficient to open and make said road through each of said tracts respectively."

The said County Commissioners did then and there assess for the purpose aforesaid, to wit, on said Andover West Surplus.

Improved lands. Description. No. of Acres. Value.

1 Lot known as the Littlefield farm 130 400 24 00  
1 Lot do John Hubbard do 130 300 30 00  
1 Lot do Alonzo Hubbard do 130 250 15 00  
1 Lot do Philip Mills do 100 150 9 00  
1 Lot do Tim. Glimes do 100 40 2 40  
1 Lot do Andrew Barker do 200 225 13 50  
1 Lot do Moses Elkins Kilgore do 100 425 25 50  
1 Lot do John York do 100 175 10 50  
1 Lot do John Kilgore do 100 150 9 00  
1 Lot do Stephen Chase do 100 50 3 00  
1 Lot do Josiah Chase do 100 125 7 50  
1 Lot do Josiah Black do 100 100 6 00  
1 Lot do Stephen Grover do 100 50 3 00  
2 Lots do David Sessions do 240 1000 60 00  
1 Lot do Jonathan Barlett do 120 250 15 00  
1 Lot do Daniel Wilder do 120 375 22 50

Unimproved lands, to wit,  
53 Lots supposed to contain 100 acres each, Tax \$170 00  
53 Lots supposed to contain 120 acres each, 1650  
acres at 2 cents per acre, tax 21 60

Also on the Township called Holmes alias Redville on the petition aforesaid, estimated to contain 27502 acres after deducting 12-0 acres reserved for public uses, a tax of eight cents per acre amounting to 2241 66

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Townships, viz Andover West Surplus, and Holmes alias Redville, are hereby respectively requested to pay the said tax assessed on the land owned by them respectively, in said Township, to wit, on said Andover West Surplus, and on said Holmes alias Redville, in said County of Oxford, or in any successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and said land, which the tax is unpaid in said Townships will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the ninth day of June, 1836, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLE, said County of Oxford.

## State of Maine.

TRASURER'S OFFICE,  
PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Thomas Bragg, and others, the said County Commissioners assessed a Tax on Township Letter B, to wit, on 22000 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at four cents per acre, amounting to \$880 00. Also on C. surplus, to wit, on 12200 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two cents per acre, amounting to \$244 00. Also, on Andover West Surplus, to wit, on 15,000 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two and an half cents per acre, amounting to \$375 00, to be expended in repairing the road leading from Andover to Errol, N. H. through said Township, being unincorporated places, to wit, from the north and New Hampshire.

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Townships and tracts, viz Letter B. Letter C. Surplus, and Andover North Surplus, are hereby respectively requested to pay the said Tax assessed on their respective Townships or tracts, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said taxes are paid within that time, so much of the land in which the tax is unpaid in said Townships will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the ninth day of June, 1836, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLE, said County of Oxford.

## AMERICAN MAGAZINE

OF Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.  
VOL. XX.  
Published by the Boston Book Company—No. 47, Court Street.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promises made at the outset of the work. We intend to stick to our text; and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *size of the volume* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and rattle scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the grasp of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow, or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the standard of useful knowledge, in presenting solid and useful facts, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not our's exclusively; and are anxious to favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As Republicans, we feel that we are of the same family as those in the south and in the west—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we can do any thing by our labors to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we shall be ready to the good work."

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, (\$24) charged for it in advance.

All letters, and communications from Agents and others must be post paid.

Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory references.

The postage of this Magazine is established by law, is 1-12 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7-12 cts. Agents for the State of G. SMITH, Agent.

Boston, September, 1835.

## Hats, Hats.

SULK and NAPP HATS for sale cheap by  
HUBBARD & HOWE.  
Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1835.

## J. H. WARDWELL.

HAS just received his Fall supply of Goods, (a large stock) including Buffaloes, Fur & Seal Coats, Col-lars, Ladies Neck Ties, Caps, &c. &c.  
Rumford Corner, Oct. 12, 1835. G-10

## CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by us to Greenville City of Hartford, in May last, for the sum of Seventy Five Dollars, payable in six months then next; as we have never received any consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same.

SULLIVAN & WARDWELL,  
CHARLES ANDREWS.  
Paris, Oct. 19, 1835. 3-10

## Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions, after measles, Scurvy, Foul Festering Eruptions, Pimples & Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and Humors—are assured that

## DR. RELE'S Botanical Drops!

Continued Unvaried, for the Prevention, Relief, and Cure of these complaints.

In proof of which, read the following Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relle's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is doing wonders for him," and is, as it were, "snatching him from the grave."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

## DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR The Piles!

ONE of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, and affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility.

Price \$1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court Street, Boston, and by his special appointment, SMITH & BENNETT, Co. Paris-Hill and GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 1.] 65p1y.

## Advertisement.

COMMITTED to the subscriber, on the 1st inst, as pound keeper of E. Livermore, by Jonathan Lovejoy of said Livermore, one pair of light red STEERS, said Lovejoy. The owner is requested to prove property, pay all legal and just charges, and take the same away.  
LIVERMORE, Dec. 2d, 1835. 3-18

## Old Iron Wanted!

TEN TONS OF OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid by,  
S. CROCKETT & Co.  
Paris, Aug. 25, 1835.

## Pelts! Pelts! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest prices will be paid for LAMBS PELTS, by  
HUARD & HOWE.  
At 150—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.  
Norway Village, August 26, 1835.

## Advertisement.

This interesting periodical still continues under the supervision of Mrs. A. H. Nicholas of New York, assisted by several gentlemen of literary eminence. The selections made for its pages evince good judgment, and correct discriminating taste in the fair editress. We have been highly entertained by the perusal of the Essays of Elia contained in the late numbers, and wonder that so elegant and piercing a writer as Lamb should be so little known by our Literati. It is however, certain, that wherever his writings have appeared, they have been highly appreciated by the lovers of a pure and chaste style, comprising the highest attainable degree of polished, delicate wit and genuine humor.

The life of Sir Thomas Moore, by Sir James McIntosh, follows the "Essays" of Elia, and will afford delight and find favor with the increasing admirers of that intellectual and able author.

The "Republic of Letters" is published weekly, in octavo form, on good paper and clear type at the very low price of two dollars and fifty cents the year.—Saco Dem.

We regret to see it announced in the Boston Post, that John Neal will retire from the Galaxy after the commencement of the next year. Many of the subscribers will retire with him.—lb.

Gen. Tipton. The Fort Way ne (Indiana) Sentinel emphatically contradicts the statement going the rounds of the opposition papers, that Gen. Tipton, one of the Senators from that State "has openly avowed his preference for Gen. Harrison for the Presidency"; and assures the public that he is decidedly in favor of the candidates nominated at the Baltimore Convention. The Sentinel is a paper in the confidence of Gen. Tipton, published in the immediate vicinity of his residence, and was doubtless authorized to make the above declaration.

The Age.

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## Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

## CHANDLER RUSSELL.

late of Peru, in said County, deceased, and that they will attend for that purpose at the house of Henry Briggs, in said County, on Thursday the twenty-first day of April next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

RICHARD PEABODY, Com'r.  
HENRY BRIGGS, Com'r.  
Canton, December 8th, 1835.

## State of Maine.

TRASURER'S OFFICE,  
PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835, on the Petition of Thomas Bragg, and others, the said County Commissioners assessed a Tax on Township Letter B, to wit, on 22000 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at four cents per acre, amounting to \$880 00. Also on C. surplus, to wit, on 12200 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two cents per acre, amounting to \$244 00. Also, on Andover West Surplus, to wit, on 15,000 acres, exclusive of reserved lands, at two and an half cents per acre, amounting to \$375 00, to be expended in repairing the road leading from Andover to Errol, N. H. through said Township, being unincorporated places, to wit, from the north and New Hampshire.

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Townships and tracts, viz Letter B. Letter C. Surplus, and Andover North Surplus, are hereby respectively requested to pay the said Tax assessed on their respective Townships or tracts, to Alanson Mellen, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said taxes are paid within that time, so much of the land in which the tax is unpaid in said Townships will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris on the ninth day of June, 1836, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLE, said County of Oxford.

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